

## Pennant Coupon

This Coupon and 15 Cents Presented at the Standard Office Gives You a Choice of the Ogden Boosters' Pennants—15 Cents Each

### The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor. It will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

### WOULD YOU MARRY AGAIN?

One of the magazines is running a feature which is termed "the human interest appeal." Answers are presented to the question,

"Would you marry again?"

The magazine has received a flood of replies, nearly all in the negative. One woman would not marry again because she has been disillusioned, having found marriage but a form of slavery and she has resolved not to be deceived a second time.

A man, with a deep and abiding grouch, whose wife must be a temptress, sends the following:

"Did you ever stop to consider that all the great explorers from Christopher Columbus to Doctor Cook, who took all kinds of chances, who braved unknown perils of sea and forest and arctic wastes, were almost without exception married men? They had the courage to fly from present ills and risk others that they knew not of, certain that whatever fate they encountered, it would be a change for the better! I cannot help thinking that when Socrates, Ph.D., drank his hemlock cocktail, he remembered with a cynical smile the suicide clause in his

insurance policy and died happy in the thought that he was at last putting one over on Xantippe."

### UGLY TOWNS AND HOMES IN AMERICA.

"America's hideous villages" is the subject of an article in the last issue of "Smart Set" which is not complimentary to American builders. Here is the substance of the article:

"No distinctively American style has arisen, and the average American home remains as ugly and as undistinguished as a Zulu kraal. In its essence, it is simply a square box. And from that archetype it proceeds upward, not through degrees of beauty, but through degrees of hideousness. The more it is plastered with ornament the more vulgar and forbidding it becomes. The more it is adorned with color the more that color becomes a madness, a debauch, a public indecency. Take a train ride through any American state and you will be sickened by the chaotic ugliness of the flitting villages—houses sprawling and shapeless, green shutters upon lemon yellow churches, a huge advertising sign upon every flat wall, an intolerable effect of carelessness, ignorance, squalor, bad taste and downright viciousness. But make the same sort of journey through France or Germany—say from Bremen to Munich or from Paris to Lyons—or through Austria or Italy or Switzerland, and you will be charmed by the beautiful harmony visible on all sides, the subordination of details to general effects, the instinctive feeling for color, the sound grouping, the constant presence of a tradition and a style. The design of the peasant houses changes twenty times between the Westphalian plain and the foothills of the Alps, but in every change there is a subtle reflection of the physical environment, and an unmistakable expression of human aspiration, worldly estate and character. I don't know any ugly village between Bremen and Munich, nor even a village without its distinction, its special beauty, its individual charm. But I don't know of a village between Washington and Chicago that is not frankly appalling."

The American village is of mushroom growth. Many of them have been built along the lines of least

resistance. Utility, rather than the artistic has dictated their construction. After a time, as the villages are rebuilt, there will be better design and more regard for color effect. The towns of the west have grown from a few scattered shanties to the more substantial structures within a period of thirty or forty years. During the earlier development there was but little effort to conform to even street lines. Gradually there has come a transformation. Yet with lot owners building according to their means and a majority of them deeming architects a nuisance, no wonder our towns and even our cities are without style.

### NO LEPROSY IN THIS COUNTRY.

Why does leprosy exist throughout Asia, from its southern tip to the northernmost part of Siberia, while the disease fails to gain victims in this country? To this question there is no satisfactory answer, is the statement of a writer in the St. Louis Republic.

There have been many isolated cases of the disease reported in the importations from foreign lands, but the disease does not spread in the United States.

"In the early centuries of the Christian era," says the writer, "leprosy spread all over Europe. Every city had its leper house. For no cause that any one can assign, it began to disappear early in the sixteenth century and Europe soon numbered its empty lazarettos by thousands. Climate has no influence on the disease, for when it left the most of Europe it persisted in Norway, Iceland, Spain and the islands of the Mediterranean. It has been introduced into the United States innumerable times, but never got a foothold except in Louisiana, where there has been a small leper colony for many years. If this were a country for lepers, the importation of thousands of African slaves would have planted it here. The Chinese have not established it here, though there are a few cases among those people on the Pacific Coast. The Norwegians brought it to Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, while the Canadian French in New Brunswick are still afflicted with it, but it does not spread. That leprosy can be planted in new territory is shown most pointedly in the terrible experience of Hawaii, which was free from the disease until about 1850, when the Chinese brought it there. Now Molokai is a name to make men shudder. In the Middle Ages it was the custom to consider a man dead whenever he was found to have leprosy. His heirs divided his property, a funeral service was said for him and a shovelful of earth thrown after

him as he walked to his living grave in the leper-house. The world is kinder now, but knows no treatment for this scourge which is much more effective."

Utah has had its lepers among the natives who have been brought here from the islands of the Pacific, but there is no known case of leprosy communicated to any person in this state.

Pellagra is from maize and beriberi from rice and it is just possible that leprosy is a similar disease due to a diet that poorly nourishes the body, making the human system susceptible to the affliction.

### WHY OGDEN GROWS, AND A SUGGESTION

"The merchants of Ogden are slow in extending support to factories in this city." That is the statement of the head of one of the largest concerns in Ogden.

Within a year over 200 men and women have been given steady employment by new industries in Ogden. One plant, that was in its infancy a year ago, is each week distributing \$1500 in wages and that money goes into every channel of trade in this city.

The building up of these new industries would be made easier were the business men of Ogden to get back of every legitimate movement promising employment to our people.

The Standard suggests that some concerted action be taken to bring about a better understanding in relation to the making of Ogden the home of more factories. The merchants should obligate themselves to patronize home industry whenever home made goods equal the imported articles in quality and price.

There should be no petty jealousies, but a broad spirit of uplift. There is not a business house that could not afford to extend a helping hand to a competitor in the establishing of a factory that would enlarge the field of employment, as eventually such a policy must add greatly to Ogden's population and prosperity and place more trade at the door of every business institution in Ogden.

Salt Lake's school population increased approximately 400 in the past twelve months; Ogden's increase was 341. That indicates that Ogden is enjoying a much greater percentage of growth than the capital, and we attribute this favorable showing to the factories which are building up in this city.

With this community solidly back of new enterprises of merit, five years would see Ogden second to no city in the intermountain region.

How can this solidarity be brought about? By a committee of business men, with the good of the community at heart, offering their services to

draw all the merchants into line on any undertaking of merit that warrants their united support.

### FRUIT CROP IS PROMISING

Utah apple raisers should find a good market for their product this fall. The big apples, such as New York, Missouri, Michigan, Virginia and Washington have less than 60 per cent of the crop of 1912.

New York's apple crop is cut in two, and that is true of Virginia and Missouri.

Utah last season shipped 1000 cars and the outlook is that an equal number of cars of the fruit will go out this year.

With a good crop of apricots canned, and the peach orchards promising a large yield for which there will be a fairly good demand at profitable prices; and with apples doing well, the orchardists of Utah should be well on the road to prosperity when the harvest is finished.

### DEATHS AND FUNERALS

McMILLAN—Funeral services for Robert McMillan, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McMillan were held this afternoon. Interment was made in the city cemetery.

PENROD—Sarah Sevilla Penrod, the daughter of Oliver A. Penrod of Liberty, died last night at the home of her uncle, E. R. Alvord in North Ogden. Miss Penrod had been ill for five weeks of typhoid and spinal meningitis. She was born at Liberty, December 5, 1893 and is survived by her father, her mother, Mrs. Ada Penrod Lane of Evanston and a brother, Earl Penrod.

KENNEDY—Following an illness of two months of nervous prostration, Mrs. Annie Kennedy, the widow of W. W. Kennedy, and an old resident of Ogden, died yesterday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. Wardleigh, at 3268 Wall avenue. Mrs. Kennedy was born in New York, April 2, 1856, and has been a resident of this city for many years. She is survived by a son, Frank W. Kennedy of Montana; Mrs. Nellie McDonald, Mrs. Wardleigh and three grandchildren. Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday at St. Joseph's church.

ROOTSELAAR—Funeral services for John Rootseelaar, who died Saturday at the family residence, 3464 Adams avenue, will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Ninth ward meeting house, with Bishop W. O. Ridges officiating. The deceased was born in The Netherlands, December 16, 1855. He is survived by a wife and two daughters, Mrs. George James and Mrs. Janet Zegers and six grandchildren.

UPTON—After a brief illness of summer complaint, Vera Mandeville Upton, the 6-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Upton, died at the residence, 523 Twenty third street, at 9:30 p. m. yesterday. Funeral at 2

## It's Coming—Sure as Taxes Our Expansion SALE

Watch the papers daily. Great savings for you

## Richardson Hunt Co.

The Crocker People."

p. m. Wednesday, Bishop W. O. Ridges presiding. Interment city cemetery.

JENSEN—With members of the Danish Brotherhood in attendance, funeral services for Adolf Jensen, the young man who was killed in the Aspen tunnel Thursday on his way in search of work in the harvest fields, were held at 5 o'clock yesterday at the Kirkendall chapel. Rev. John Lund of the Danish Lutheran church preached the funeral sermon. The interment was made in the Mountain View cemetery.

### TOPEKA CALLS IN PLAYERS

Lincoln, Aug. 25.—Manager Dale Gear of the Topeka Western league club today announced the recall of Pitcher McCullough and Infielder Smiser of the Grand Island club of the Nebraska State league. Both players were loaned early in the season. They are to report here today.

### ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Sheriff T. A. DeVine was notified yesterday that two men, arrested by Deputy Sheriff John Zundel at Brigham City, are held as suspects in the holdup of Thaddeus H. Miller, a brakeman, in this city, at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning. At the point of a revolver Miller was held up at 315 Twenty-third street and robbed of \$10.

The railroad man went out on his run this morning and could not go to Brigham City to identify the supposed robbers, but instructions were given to hold the men until Miller returns.

### FIRE DESTROYS BARN AND HORSE

A loss of approximately \$1000 resulted at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning from a fire which destroyed the

barn at the home of George Huss, 561 Twenty-second street.

The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that a driving horse, valued at \$200, was burned to death and two cows were so badly burned that it may be found necessary to kill them. The exact origin of the fire is not known.

### THE REASON FOR IT

Grandma—In my day girls were more modest and reserved than they are now.  
May—That's because you were taught that modesty and reserve were more alluring to the men.—Judge.

## FINAL CLEAN-UP

of Children's Oxfords

We have placed 300 pair of Children's Patent Leather and Vici id Oxfords and Tan Russia Calf, 2-strap Slippers on the table at—

98c and \$1.19

Don't let the children wear old slippers or shoes this hot weather when you can buy slippers so cheap.

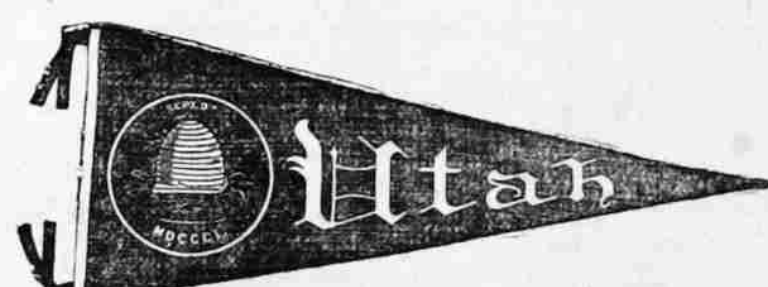
Come in early because they will be rapid sellers at these prices.

## Clarks'

Try a shine, 5c.

# Governor Brigham Young's Great Seal of the Territory of Utah on Pennants

September 9th is the anniversary date of the creation of the territory of Utah and the adoption of the Great Seal and assumption of authority by Governor Brigham Young. Save one coupon published each day in this paper and get one of these pennants before Sept. 9th, 1913. Positively none will be on hand after Sept. 9th. The Seal of Governor Young is different from the Utah State Seal. Get it while you can. Here is an exact likeness of the official Great Seal of the territory of Utah as used by Governor Brigham Young Sept. 9th, 1850, embossed on red college felt.



Fifteen Cents [15c] and one coupon gives you one of the Memorial Pennants, extra large size 15 x 36 inches on college felt. We are instructed to return as directed by the manufacturers, all unsold pennants on the day after Sept. 9th, 1913. These pennants are worth from 75 cents to \$1.00 each, but are sold by us for 15 cents each. The Pennants are perfectly embossed and with ordinary care will last for ages.

Don't forget our Booster Pennants, 15 cents each as long as they last, at the office of

THE OGDEN STANDARD.